GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2350
ANSWERED ON:31.07.2017
Labour Courts
Chudasama Shri Rajeshbhai Naranbhai

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a)the details of the existing number of labour courts set up for resolution of labour disputes in the country, State/UT-wise;
(b)the number of cases pending with them for the last three years along with the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise, and
(c)the steps taken/being taken by the Government for expeditious settlement of these cases?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE (IC) FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
(SHRI BANDARU DATTATREYA)
(a): As per the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government has set up twenty-two (22) Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts (CGIT-cum-LCs) in various states for resolution of industrial disputes arising in Central Sphere. Out of these, two CGIT-cum-LCs one at Mumbai and the second at Kolkata also function as National Industrial Tribunals (NITs). The list of CGIT-cum-LCs is at Annexure-I.
(b): The number of industrial disputes received, disposed of and pending in various labour courts/tribunals during the last three years, i.e. during 2014-15, 2015-16 & 2016-17 are at Annexure-II, III & IV, respectively.
The reasons for pendency of cases, inter alia, include:
(i) Absence of affected parties at the time of hearing;
(ii) Seeking of frequent adjournments by the parties to file documents;
(iii) Parties approaching the High Courts challenging orders of reference issued by the appropriate government as well as orders issued by the Tribunals on preliminary points.

(c): A Scheme of Holding of Lok Adalats as an "Alternative Grievance Redressal Mechanism" has been introduced from the Tenth Five Year Plan (2002-07) for speedy disposal of industrial disputes in the CGIT-cum-LCs as a remedial measure to tide over the backlog of industrial disputes. In addition, the Presiding Officers of the CGIT-cum-LCs hold camp courts in various parts of the area under their jurisdiction so that workers are not required to travel long distance for disposal of their disputes.
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